

CURRENT DRIVER AND DISPLAY DEVICE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This nonprovisional application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119(a) on
5 Japanese Patent Application No. 2003-281848, the entire contents of which are hereby
incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

10 The present invention relates to a current driver and particularly to a
technology of current drivers suitable as a display driver for a display device, such as an
organic EL (electroluminescent) panel, and the like.

Description of the Prior Art

15 In recent years, in the fields of flat panel displays, such as organic EL
panels, and the like, the screen size and definition have been increasing while the
thickness, weight and production cost have been decreasing. In general, the active matrix
method has been favorably employed as a method for driving a large, high-definition
display panel. Hereinafter, a display driver for a conventional active matrix display panel
20 is described.

FIG. 14 is a circuit diagram showing the structure of a display panel and a
conventional current driver connected to the display panel. In the example of FIG. 14, the
current driver is a display driver. The display panel is an organic EL panel.

Referring to FIG. 14, the conventional current driver includes current
25 supply sections **1001a1**, **1001a2**, ... and **1001an** (hereinafter, referred to as “current supply

section(s) **1001a**” when generically mentioned) for supplying driving currents respectively to a plurality of pixel circuits **1005a1**, **1005a2**, ... and **1005am** (hereinafter, referred to as “pixel circuit(s) **1005a**”, when generically mentioned) which are arranged in a matrix over the display panel, and a reference current supply section (bias circuit) **1101** for supplying
5 the reference current to the current supply sections **1001a**. In the present specification, the “reference current” means an electric current having a predetermined value, which is supplied from a reference current source. The “reference current” also means an electric current derived from the reference current source and transmitted by a current mirror circuit.

10 In the case of a device having a large size display panel, such as a television display device, a plurality of semiconductor chips (driver LSI chips) **1105** in which current supply sections **1001a** having m output terminals are integrated are used for driving the display panel. In many cases, these semiconductor chips **1105** are aligned in a line at a peripheral portion of the display panel.

15 Each of the pixel circuits **1005a1**, **1005a2**, ... and **1005am** includes a first TFT (Thin Film Transistor) **1104** of p-channel type, which is connected to the current supply section **1001a** through a signal line, a second TFT **1102**, and an organic EL element **1103** which emits light according to an electric current supplied from the second TFT **1102**. The first TFT **1104** and second TFT **1102** constitute a current mirror circuit.

20 The reference current supply section **1101** includes: a first MISFET **1108** of p-channel type, one end of which being supplied with a supply voltage; a resistor **1107** for generating a reference current, which is connected to the first MISFET **1108**; a second MISFET **1109** of p-channel type; and a current input MISFET **1110** of n-channel type for transmitting the reference current to the current supply sections **1001a**, which is connected
25 to the second MISFET **1109**. The first MISFET **1108** and second MISFET **1109** constitute

a current mirror circuit. In the example of FIG. 14, the reference current supply section 1101 is provided outside the semiconductor chips 1105. However, the reference current supply section 1101 may be provided on the semiconductor chip 1105. In this specification, in an example where a plurality of semiconductor chips 1105 are provided in a display device, a semiconductor chip for supplying the reference current to the other semiconductor chips is referred to as “master chip” while the semiconductor chips which receive the reference current from the “master chip” are referred to as “slave chips”.

In a system where n-bit scale is controlled, each of the current supply sections 1001a includes current sources 1112-1, 1112-2, ... and 1112-n (n is a positive integer) arranged in parallel to each other with respect to an output section that is connected to the pixel circuit 1005a, and switches 1115-1, 1115-2, ... and 1115-n for controlling the on/off states of the electric current flowing through the current sources 1112-1, 1112-2, ... and 1112-n. Herein, each of the current sources 1112-1, 1112-2, ... and 1112-n is formed by an n-channel type MISFET. This n-channel type MISFET and the current input MISFET 1110 constitute a current mirror circuit. Each of the switches 1115-1, 1115-2, ... and 1115-n independently carries out the switching operation according to display data.

With the above-described structure, the operation of a display device driven by an electric current is controlled.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

However, in the display device having the above-described structure, a defect of image display, such as display unevenness, or the like, is sometimes seen during the display of images. In these years, the screen size of the display panel has been increasing, and accordingly, it is necessary to provide a larger number of driver LSI chips

having a longitudinal length of 10 mm to 20 mm as compared with a conventional display panel. In such a case, in a semiconductor chip including a conventional current driver, there is a possibility that a variation occurs among the output currents from output terminals which are distant from each other, and as a result, deterioration in the image quality, such as uneven brightness in a displayed image, or the like, is caused. Especially, a larger variation in the output currents occurs between output terminals of different semiconductor chips **1105** rather than between output terminals of the same semiconductor chip **1105**.

The present inventors examined the reasons for the variation among the output voltages at the output terminals of one driver LSI chip (semiconductor chip) for a display device and found that a variation occurs among the electric currents distributed to MISFETs which constitute the current sources **1112** on the semiconductor chip **1105** (see FIG. **14**).

A current mirror circuit is originally designed under prerequisites that the dispersion condition of transistors constituting the current mirror circuit are the same, and no significant difference occurs in threshold value V_t or in the carrier mobility between the transistors. In the presence of such prerequisites, the electric current is distributed according to the size ratio of the transistors. However, in the case where the length of the driver LSI chips for a display device is as long as 10 mm to 20 mm, it is considered to be difficult to uniformly disperse impurities in the transistors. Furthermore, if the positions of the transistors are different, a variation in the production process, such as an etching variation, occurs and accordingly a variation in display can also be caused. As a result, a variation occurs among the threshold values of transistors which constitute a current mirror. In the case where a variation occurs among the threshold values of the transistors, an error occurs in the output current when the same gate voltage is applied to the

transistors. In general cases, a variation in the dispersion is gradient over a wafer surface. Thus, even when uniform display is carried out based on certain display data, a gradation from darker portions to brighter portions occurs over the display panel.

Furthermore, a variation occurs in the current value among electric currents
5 output from current drivers on different semiconductor chips. In many display devices, the production conditions, such as the dispersion condition, and the like, are different among a plurality of semiconductor chips arranged side by side. Therefore, a variation in the characteristics among the MISFETs which constitute the current sources of the current supply section **1001a1** is greater than that caused in the same chip, and accordingly,
10 uneven display corresponding to respective semiconductor chips **1105** is likely to be seen. We thus concluded that suppressing a variation in output currents from an output terminal among the semiconductor chips **1105** is the most effective solution to suppress uneven display over a display panel.

An objective of the present invention is to provide a current driver capable
15 of suppressing a variation in the output currents among a plurality of driver LSI chips that drive a display device, and a display device including such a current driver.

The first current driver of the present invention is a current driver integrated on a semiconductor chip, comprising: a first current distribution MISFET of a first conductivity type, a source of the first current distribution MISFET being supplied with a
20 supply voltage; a first current input MISFET of a second conductivity type, a drain of the first current input MISFET being connected to a drain of the first current distribution MISFET, the drain and a gate electrode of the first current input MISFET being connected to each other; a second current input MISFET of a second conductivity type, the second current input MISFET and the first current input MISFET constituting a current mirror
25 circuit, a drain and a gate electrode of the second current input MISFET being connected to

each other; a first bias line for connecting the gate electrode of the first current input MISFET and the gate electrode of the second current input MISFET; a plurality of current supply sections each including a current source MISFET, the current source MISFET, the first current input MISFET and the second current input MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit, a gate electrode of the current source MISFET being connected to the first bias line; a second current distribution MISFET of the first conductivity type, the second current distribution MISFET and the first current distribution MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit, a drain of the second current distribution MISFET being connected to the drain of the second current input MISFET; a third current distribution MISFET provided adjacent to the second current distribution MISFET, the third current distribution MISFET, the first current distribution MISFET and the second current distribution MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit; and a first current output terminal which is connected to a drain of the third current distribution MISFET.

With the above structure, in a display device, for example, the third current distribution MISFET is connected to a current input MISFET on a neighboring semiconductor chip, whereby an error in the output current at a connecting portion between the adjoining semiconductor chips is reduced as compared with a case where the third current distribution MISFET and the current input MISFET are on the same chip.

The second current driver of the present invention is a current driver integrated on a semiconductor chip, comprising: a first current input terminal; a first current input MISFET of a first conductivity type, a drain of the first current input MISFET being connected to the first current input terminal, and the drain and gate electrode of the first current input MISFET being connected to each other; a plurality of current supply sections including current source MISFETs of the first conductivity type, the current source MISFETs and the first current input MISFET constituting a current

mirror circuit; and a bias line which is commonly connected to the gate electrode of the first current input MISFET and the gate electrodes of the current source MISFETs.

For example, the second current driver having the above structure is connected to the first current driver of the present invention, whereby the output current
5 from the current supply section is uniform between the semiconductor chips.

The third current driver of the present invention is a current driver integrated on a semiconductor chip, comprising: a first current distribution MISFET of a first conductivity type, a source of the first current distribution MISFET being supplied with a supply voltage; a current input MISFET of a second conductivity type, a drain of the
10 current input MISFET being connected to a drain of the first current distribution MISFET, the drain and gate electrode of the current input MISFET being connected to each other; a current input/output MISFET of the second conductivity type, a drain and gate electrode of the current input/output MISFET being connected to each other, the current input/output MISFET and the current input MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit; a first bias
15 line for connecting the gate electrode of the current input MISFET and the gate electrode of the current input/output MISFET; a plurality of current supply sections including current source MISFETs, gate electrodes of the current source MISFETs being connected to the first bias line, the current source MISFETs, the current input MISFET and the current input/output MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit; a second current distribution
20 MISFET of the first conductivity type, a drain of the second current distribution MISFET being connected to the drain of the current input/output MISFET; a current-voltage converter connected to at least the gate electrode and source of the second current distribution MISFET and provided in a region of the semiconductor chip which is distant from the second current distribution MISFET by 200 μm or less; and a current input/output
25 terminal which is connected to the current-voltage converter.

In a display device including the third current driver, for example, a current-voltage converter provided on a neighboring chip is connected in series to the current-voltage converter of the present invention so that substantially-equal electric currents flow through adjoining current input MISFETs.

5 The first display device of the present invention is a display device comprising a first semiconductor chip which includes a first current driver and a second semiconductor chip which include a second current driver and is provided adjacent to the first semiconductor chip, wherein: the first current driver includes a first current distribution MISFET of a first conductivity type, a source of the first current distribution
10 MISFET being supplied with a supply voltage, a first current input MISFET of a second conductivity type, a drain of the first current input MISFET being connected to a drain of the first current distribution MISFET, the drain and a gate electrode of the first current input MISFET being connected to each other, a second current input MISFET of the second conductivity type, the second current input MISFET and the first current input
15 MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit, a drain and a gate electrode of the second current input MISFET being connected to each other, a first bias line for connecting the gate electrode of the first current input MISFET and the gate electrode of the second current input MISFET, a plurality of first current supply sections each including a first current source MISFET, the first current source MISFET, the first current input MISFET
20 and the second current input MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit, a gate electrode of the first current source MISFET being connected to the first bias line, a second current distribution MISFET of the first conductivity type, the second current distribution MISFET and the first current distribution MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit, a drain of the second current distribution MISFET being connected to the drain of the second current
25 input MISFET, a third current distribution MISFET provided in a region which is distant

from the second current distribution MISFET by 200 μm or less, the third current distribution MISFET, the first current distribution MISFET and the second current distribution MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit, and a first current output terminal which is connected to a drain of the third current distribution MISFET; and the
5 second current driver includes a first current input terminal which is connected to the first current output terminal, a third current input MISFET of the second conductivity type, a drain of the third current input MISFET being connected to the first current input terminal, and the drain and gate electrode of the third current input MISFET being connected to each other, a plurality of second current supply sections including second current source
10 MISFETs, the second current source MISFETs and the third current input MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit, and a second bias line which is commonly connected to the gate electrode of the third current input MISFET and the gate electrodes of the second current source MISFETs.

With the above structure, an electric current is supplied from the third
15 current distribution MISFET on the first semiconductor chip to the third current input MISFET at the next stage. Thus, a variation among the output currents in each chip is suppressed as compared with a conventional structure.

The second display device of the present invention is a display device comprising a first semiconductor chip which includes a first current driver and a second
20 semiconductor chip which include a second current driver and is provided adjacent to the first semiconductor chip, wherein: the first current driver includes a first current distribution MISFET of a first conductivity type, a source of the first current distribution MISFET being supplied with a supply voltage, a first current input MISFET of a second conductivity type, a drain of the first current input MISFET being connected to a drain of
25 the first current distribution MISFET, the drain and gate electrode of the first current input

MISFET being connected to each other, a current input/output MISFET of the second conductivity type, a drain and gate electrode of the current input/output MISFET being connected to each other, the current input/output MISFET and the first current input MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit, a first bias line for connecting the gate electrode of the first current input MISFET and the gate electrode of the current input/output MISFET, a plurality of first current supply sections including current source MISFETs, gate electrodes of the current source MISFETs being connected to the first bias line, the current source MISFETs, the first current input MISFET and the current input/output MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit, a second current distribution MISFET of the first conductivity type, a drain of the second current distribution MISFET being connected to the drain of the current input/output MISFET, a first current-voltage converter connected to the gate electrode and source of the second current distribution MISFET and a reference power supply and provided in a region of the semiconductor chips which is distant from the second current distribution MISFET by 200 μm or less, and a current input/output terminal which is connected to the first current-voltage converter, the second current driver includes a current input terminal which is connected to the current input/output terminal, a second current-voltage converter which is connected in series to the first current-voltage converter through the current input terminal, a third current distribution MISFET of the first conductivity type, a source and gate electrode of the third current distribution MISFET being connected to the second current-voltage converter, a second current input MISFET of the second conductivity type which is connected to the drain of the third current distribution MISFET, and a plurality of second current supply sections including second current source MISFETs, the second current source MISFETs and the second current input MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit.

With the above structure, substantially-equal electric currents flow through the first current-voltage converter and the second current-voltage converter. Thus, an error in the output current is suppressed at least in the vicinity of a connecting portion between adjoining semiconductor chips.

5 The third display device of the present invention is a display device comprising a first semiconductor chip which includes a first current driver and a second semiconductor chip which include a second current driver and is provided adjacent to the first semiconductor chip, wherein: the first current driver includes a first current distribution MISFET of a first conductivity type, a source of the first current distribution
10 MISFET being supplied with a supply voltage, a first current input MISFET of a second conductivity type, a drain of the first current input MISFET being connected to a drain of the first current distribution MISFET, the drain and gate electrode of the first current input MISFET being connected to each other, a current input/output MISFET of the second conductivity type, a drain and gate electrode of the current input/output MISFET being
15 connected to each other, the current input/output MISFET and the current input MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit, a first bias line for connecting the gate electrode of the first current input MISFET and the gate electrode of the current input/output MISFET, a plurality of first current supply sections including first current source MISFETs, gate electrodes of the first current source MISFETs being connected to the first bias line, the
20 first current source MISFETs, the first current input MISFET and the current input/output MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit, a second current distribution MISFET of the first conductivity type, a drain of the second current distribution MISFET being connected to the drain of the current input/output MISFET, a first current-voltage converter connected to the gate electrode and source of the second current distribution MISFET and
25 a reference power supply and provided in a region of the first semiconductor chip which is

distant from the second current distribution MISFET by 200 μm or less, a first current input terminal which is connected to the first current-voltage converter, a first load circuit provided in a region of the first semiconductor chip which is distant from the first current-voltage converter by 200 μm or less, and a first current output terminal which is connected to the load circuit; and the second current driver includes a second current output terminal which is connected to the first current input terminal, a second load circuit which is connected in series to the first current-voltage converter through the first current input terminal, a second current input terminal which is connected to the first current output terminal, a second current-voltage converter which is connected in series to the first load circuit through the first current output terminal, a third current distribution MISFET of the first conductivity type, a source and gate electrode of the third current distribution MISFET being connected to the second current-voltage converter, a second current input MISFET of the second conductivity type which is connected to a drain of the third current distribution MISFET, and a plurality of second current supply sections including second current source MISFETs, the second current source MISFETs and the second current input MISFET constituting a current mirror circuit.

With the above structure, the values of the electric currents flowing through the first current-voltage converter and the second current-voltage converter are precisely adjusted to be equal. Thus, the output currents (electric currents for driving a panel) are uniform at least in the vicinity of a connecting portion of the semiconductor chips.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram schematically showing an organic EL display device including current drivers according to the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include

current drivers according to embodiment 1 of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include current drivers according to embodiment 2 of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include
5 current drivers according to embodiment 3 of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include current drivers according to embodiment 4 of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include current drivers according to embodiment 5 of the present invention.

10 FIG. 7 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include current drivers according to embodiment 6 of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a circuit diagram showing a specific example of a first current-voltage converter in the semiconductor chip of embodiment 6 shown n FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include
15 current drivers according to embodiment 7 of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include current drivers according to embodiment 8 of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a circuit diagram showing a specific example of a current-voltage converter and a load circuit in the current driver of embodiment 8 shown n FIG. 10.

20 FIG. 12 is a circuit diagram showing another specific example of a current-voltage converter and a load circuit in the current driver of embodiment 8 shown n FIG. 10.

FIG. 13 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include current drivers according to embodiment 9 of the present invention.

25 FIG. 14 is a circuit diagram schematically showing a structure of a general

organic EL display device.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram schematically showing an organic EL display device **210** including current drivers according to the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, the organic EL display device **210** includes a display panel, pixel circuits **216-1**, **216-2**, ... and **216-m** arranged in a matrix over the display panel, a first semiconductor chip **20**, and a second semiconductor chip **22** provided adjacent to the first semiconductor chip **20**. The first semiconductor chip **20** has a first current driver including first current supply sections **8-1**, **8-2**, ... and **8-m** (hereinafter, referred to as “first current supply section(s) **8**” when generically mentioned) for respectively supplying driving currents through signal lines to the pixel circuits **216-1**, **216-2**, ... and **216-m** (hereinafter, referred to as “pixel circuit(s) **216**” when generically mentioned). The second semiconductor chip **22** has a second current driver including a second current supply section **17** for supplying a driving current to the pixel circuit **216**. In the example illustrated in FIG. 1, the first semiconductor chip **20** is a master chip for transmitting a reference current to the second semiconductor chip **22** which is a slave chip. In the display device of the present invention, the first semiconductor chip **20** and the second semiconductor chip **22** may have different circuit structures so long as an electric current transmitted from the first current driver on the first semiconductor chip **20** to the second current driver on the second semiconductor chip **22** is substantially equal to the reference current.

Each semiconductor chip, which includes a current driver of the present invention, has an elongated shape whose longitudinal length is equal to or longer than 10 mm and equal to or shorter than 20 mm. The number of output terminals of each

current driver, *m*, is 528, for example. Although only the first semiconductor chip **20** and the second semiconductor chip **22** are shown in FIG. 1, a large number of semiconductor chips which are supplied with an electric current substantially equal to the reference current flowing through the current drivers of the first semiconductor chip **20** and the
5 second semiconductor chip **22** may further be provided in some cases.

Hereinafter, embodiments of the current driver of the present invention are described with reference to the drawings.

(Embodiment 1)

10 FIG. 2 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include current drivers according to embodiment 1 of the present invention. The current drivers shown in FIG. 2 are used as source drivers of a current-driven display device, such as an organic EL display device, an LED display device, or the like, as are the current drivers of FIG. 14. In the example of FIG. 2, the first semiconductor chip **20** is a master chip, and the
15 second semiconductor chip **22** provided adjacent to the first semiconductor chip **20** is a slave chip. These two chips are provided in the display device.

A first current driver is provided on the first semiconductor chip **20** of embodiment 1. The first current driver includes a plurality of first current supply sections **8**, a reference current supply section for supplying the drive current (reference
20 current) to the first current supply sections **8**, a first bias circuit **5**, a second bias circuit **10**, a first current distribution MISFET **12**, and a first current output terminal **9** connected to the first current distribution MISFET **12**. The first current supply sections **8** include first current source MISFETs **200** of n-channel type. Gate electrodes of the first current source MISFETs **200** are commonly connected to a first bias line **205**. The first bias circuit **5**
25 transmits an electric current generated in the reference current supply section to the first

current supply sections 8 at the side of the first current supply section 8-1. The second bias circuit 10 transmits the electric current generated in the reference current supply section to the first current supply sections 8 at the side of the first current supply section 8-m. The first current distribution MISFET 12 transmits the reference current to the second
5 semiconductor chip 22.

The reference current supply section includes a first current source 4 and a first MISFET 1 of p-channel type. One end of the first current source 4 is grounded. The source and gate electrode of the first MISFET 1 are connected to the first current source 4. The drain of the first MISFET 1 is supplied with the supply voltage. In embodiment 1, the
10 supply voltage is, for example, about 5 V.

The first bias circuit 5 includes a second current distribution MISFET 2 of p-channel type and a first current input MISFET 3 of n-channel type. The source of the second current distribution MISFET 2 is supplied with the supply voltage. The second current distribution MISFET 2 and the first MISFET 1 constitute a current mirror circuit.
15 The drain and gate electrode of the first current input MISFET 3 are connected to each other. The drain of the first current input MISFET 3 is connected to the second current distribution MISFET 2. The gate electrode of the first current input MISFET 3 is connected to the first bias line 205. The source of the first current input MISFET 3 is grounded.

20 The second bias circuit 10 has the same structure as that of the first bias circuit 5. The second bias circuit 10 includes a third current distribution MISFET 6 of p-channel type and a second current input MISFET 7 of n-channel type. The third current distribution MISFET 6, the first MISFET 1 and the second current distribution MISFET 2 constitute a current mirror circuit. The drain and gate electrode of the second current input
25 MISFET 7 are connected to each other. The drain of the second current input MISFET 7 is

connected to the third current distribution MISFET 6. The gate electrode of the second current input MISFET 7 is connected to the first bias line 205. The source of the second current input MISFET 7 is grounded. The second bias circuit 10 and the first bias circuit 5 are designed such that the electric currents (reference currents) input to the first current input MISFET 3 and the second current input MISFET 7 are equal to each other. Specifically, the second bias circuit 10 and the first bias circuit 5 are designed such that $a/b=c/d$ is satisfied where a is the W/L ratio of the second current distribution MISFET 2, b is the W/L ratio of the first current input MISFET 3, c is the W/L ratio of the third current distribution MISFET 6, and d is the W/L ratio of the second current input MISFET 7. Herein, “W” of the W/L ratio is the gate width of a MISFET, and “L” of the W/L ratio is the gate length of a MISFET.

Each of the first current supply sections 8-1, 8-2, ... and 8-m is a current mode D/A converter which outputs an electric current to a signal line of the panel. In FIG. 2, each of the first current supply sections 8-1, 8-2, ... and 8-m includes the respective one of first current source MISFETs 200-1, 200-2, ... and 200-m. However, in an actual semiconductor chip, each of the first current source MISFETs 200-1, 200-2, ... and 200-m includes 2^n-1 MISFETs, where n is the number of bits for display and, for example, 6. It should be noted that the first current source MISFETs 200-1, 200-2, ... and 200-m are referred to as “first current source MISFET(s) 200” when generically mentioned.

A feature of the first current driver having the above structure is that the first current distribution MISFET 12 and the first current output terminal 9 are provided in the vicinity of the third current distribution MISFET 6. The first current distribution MISFET 12 supplies the reference current to the adjoining second semiconductor chip 22 from the drain side. The first current output terminal 9 is connected to the drain of the first current distribution MISFET 12. Herein, the distance between the third current distribution

MISFET 6 and the first current distribution MISFET 12 is such that a variation in the electric characteristics due to dispersion of impurities, or the like, causes no problem between the MISFETs 6 and 12. This distance varies according to the conditions and steps of production. The allowable distance is 200 μm or shorter. In general, the distance of
5 100 μm or shorter is especially preferable.

A second current driver is provided on the second semiconductor chip 22. The second current driver includes a first current input terminal 14, a third current input MISFET 16 of n-channel type, and second current supply sections 17-1, 17-2, ... 17-m (only a part of them is shown). The first current input terminal 14 is provided in part of the
10 second semiconductor chip 22 which adjoins the first semiconductor chip 20. The first current input terminal 14 is connected to the first current output terminal 9. The drain and gate electrode of the third current input MISFET 16 are connected to the first current input terminal 14 and a second bias line 207. The source of the third current input MISFET 16 is grounded. The second current supply sections 17-1, 17-2, ... 17-m includes the respective
15 one of second current source MISFETs 201-1, 201-2, ... and 201-m (hereinafter, referred to as "second current source MISFET(s) 201" when generically mentioned). The gate electrodes of the second current source MISFETs 201-1, 201-2, ... and 201-m are commonly connected to the second bias line 207. A feature of the second current driver is that $a/b=c/d=e/f$ is substantially satisfied where f is the W/L ratio of the third current input
20 MISFET 16, and e is the W/L ratio of the first current distribution MISFET 12.

With the above structure, during the operation of the display device, an electric current which is equal to the electric currents input to the first current input MISFET 3 and the second current input MISFET 7 is input to the third current input MISFET 16 through the first current output terminal 9 and the first current input
25 terminal 14. In other words, with the above structure, a current mirror is used to allow an

electric current substantially equal to the currents flowing through the first bias circuit 5 and the second bias circuit 10 to flow through a bias circuit formed by the first current distribution MISFET 12 and the third current input MISFET 16. The third current distribution MISFET 6 and the first current distribution MISFET 12 are provided in the same chip and in the vicinity of each other and therefore have similar electric characteristics. Thus, electric currents input to the current input MISFETs are more uniform among semiconductor chips as compared with a conventional structure where the first current distribution MISFET 12 is provided on the second semiconductor chip 22.

In the display device of embodiment 1, an electric current generated in a reference current supply section of the first semiconductor chip 20 is transmitted to the third current input MISFET 16 of n-channel type through a current mirror circuit. Thus, the electric currents to be transmitted are uniform among the semiconductor chips as compared with a structure where, for example, the gate electrodes of the third current distribution MISFET 6 and the first current distribution MISFET 12 are not connected to the gate electrodes of the first MISFET 1 and the second current distribution MISFET 2 (i.e., no current mirror is structured). For the above reasons, in the display device of embodiment 1, a variation between the electric current output from a current supply section of the first semiconductor chip 20 and the electric current output from a current supply section of the second semiconductor chip 22 is small. Thus, flicker and unevenness in the display are suppressed.

In addition to suppression of the variation in the output currents among the semiconductor chips, the variation among the output currents in one chip is also suppressed in the first current driver. This is because the gate electrodes and drains of the first current input MISFET 3 and the second current input MISFET 7 are connected to the both ends of the first bias line 205.

Although not shown in FIG. 2, resistors having the same resistance value may be provided on the first bias line 205 between the gate electrodes of the first current input MISFET 3 and the first current source MISFET 200-1, between the gate electrodes of neighboring first current source MISFETs 200, and between the gate electrodes of the first current source MISFET 200-m and the second current input MISFET 7.

As described above, the threshold values of the serially-provided first current source MISFETs 200 are gradually different due to a variation in the dispersion step, or the like, even in the same chip. In the first current driver of embodiment 1, one end of the first bias line 205 is connected to the first bias circuit 5, and the other end is connected to the second bias circuit 10. The MISFETs that constitute the first bias circuit 5 and the MISFETs that constitute the second bias circuit 10 have different threshold values as do the first current source MISFETs 200. Thus, according to the structure of embodiment 1, a potential gradient is given to the first bias line 205, whereby the effects caused by the gradient in the threshold values of the first current source MISFETs 200 are canceled, and a variation among the output currents in the semiconductor chip is suppressed.

In the example described herein, a current output terminal for transmitting the reference current to a semiconductor chip at the next stage is not provided in the second semiconductor chip 22. Thus, the combination of the first semiconductor chip 20 and second semiconductor chip 22 of embodiment 1 is preferably used in a cellular mobile phone having a relatively small screen, or the like. However, a large number of the same semiconductor chips can be cascade-connected by making some modification to the terminal structure of the first semiconductor chip 20. For example, consider a case where, in the first current driver shown in FIG. 2, a terminal a is provided between the first MISFET 1 and the first current source 4, and a terminal b which is equivalent to the first

current input terminal 14 and connected to a line between the second current distribution MISFET 2 and the first current input MISFET 3 is further provided. In this case, when this semiconductor chip is employed as a master chip, the first current source 4 is connected to the terminal a while the terminal b is left open. In the case where this semiconductor chip is used as a slave chip, the terminal a is open while the terminal b is connected to the first current output terminal 9 of the chip at the previous stage. With such a structure, in a display device, a panel is driven using a large number of the same type of chips, and therefore, the production cost is suppressed as compared with a case where two or more types of chips are used. In addition, a large screen display device with suppressed display unevenness is realized.

In a current driver of embodiment 1, the first current output terminal 9 and the first current input terminal 14 are preferably provided in the vicinity of each other so as to face each other. However, the current driver operates even when the terminals are not provided in the vicinity of each other.

The first and second current drivers of embodiment 1 operate even when the conduction types of MISFETs that constitute a circuit are all inverted. In this case, it is only necessary to exchange the power supply and the ground. This also applies to the embodiments described below.

(Embodiment 2)

FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include current drivers according to embodiment 2 of the present invention. In FIG. 3, a first semiconductor chip 20, a second semiconductor chip 22 and a third semiconductor chip 24 are a master chip, a first slave chip, and a second slave chip, respectively, which are arranged in a line.

In embodiment 2, a current driver structure for performing current transmission equivalent to that described in embodiment 1 among three or more semiconductor chips is described. In FIG. 3, like elements are denoted by like reference numerals used in FIGS. 1 and 2 of embodiment 1, and descriptions thereof are herein
5 omitted.

The first current driver is provided on the first semiconductor chip 20. The second current driver is provided on the second semiconductor chip 22. The third current driver is provided on the third semiconductor chip 24. The second semiconductor chip 22 and the third semiconductor chip 24 have the same structure.

Referring to FIG. 3, the first current driver includes m first current supply sections 8, a reference current supply section for supplying a drive current to the first current supply section 8, a first bias circuit 5, a second bias circuit 10, a first current distribution MISFET 12, a first current output terminal 9 connected to the first current distribution MISFET 12, and a first bias power supplying terminal 13. The first current
10 supply sections 8 include a plurality of first current source MISFETs 200 of n-channel type. The gate electrodes of the first current supply sections 8 are commonly connected to the first bias line 205. The first bias circuit 5 transmits an electric current generated in the reference current supply section to the first current supply sections 8 at the side of the first current supply sections 8-1. The second bias circuit 10 transmits the electric current
15 generated in the reference current supply section to the first current supply sections 8 at the side of the first current supply sections 8-m. The first current distribution MISFET 12 transmits the reference current to the second semiconductor chip 22. The first bias power supplying terminal 13 is connected to the gate electrodes of the first MISFET 1, the first current distribution MISFET 12, the second current distribution MISFET 2, and the third
20 current distribution MISFET 6. That is, the first current driver of embodiment 2 is
25

different from the first current driver of embodiment 1 only in that the first current driver of embodiment 2 includes the first bias power supplying terminal 13.

The second current driver of embodiment 2 includes, in addition to the components of the second current driver of embodiment 1, a first bias power input terminal 15 connected to the first bias power supplying terminal 13, a fourth current distribution MISFET 23 of p-channel type, a fourth current input MISFET 25 of n-channel type, a fifth current distribution MISFET 27 of p-channel type which is provided in the vicinity of the fourth current distribution MISFET 23, a second current output terminal 28 connected to the drain of the fifth current distribution MISFET 27, and a second bias power supplying terminal 29 connected to the gate electrodes of the fourth current distribution MISFET 23 and the fifth current distribution MISFET 27. The gate electrode of the fourth current distribution MISFET 23 is connected to the first bias power input terminal 15. The fourth current distribution MISFET 23, the first MISFET 1, the first current distribution MISFET 12, the second current distribution MISFET 2, and the third current distribution MISFET 6 constitute a current mirror circuit. The drain and gate electrode of the fourth current input MISFET 25 are connected to each other. The drain of the fourth current input MISFET 25 is connected to the drain of the fourth current distribution MISFET 23. The gate electrode of the fourth current input MISFET 25 is connected to the second bias line 207. The fifth current distribution MISFET 27 and the fourth current distribution MISFET 23 constitute a current mirror circuit. The distance between the fourth current distribution MISFET 23 and the fifth current distribution MISFET 27 varies according to the design. The allowable distance is 200 μm or shorter. In general, the distance of 100 μm or shorter is especially preferable.

The ratio e/f , where e is the W/L ratio of the first current distribution MISFET 12 and f is the W/L ratio of the third current input MISFET 16, is equal to the

ratio g/h , where g is the W/L ratio of the fourth current distribution MISFET 23 and h is the W/L ratio of the fourth current input MISFET 25. Furthermore, the ratio i/j , where i is the W/L ratio of the fifth current distribution MISFET 27 and j is the W/L ratio of the fifth current input MISFET 33, is also equal to the ratios e/f and g/h . Thus, in the case where
5 the second semiconductor chip 22 and the third semiconductor chip 24 have the same structure, the value of i/j is equal to e/f and g/h .

The third semiconductor chip 24 has the same structure as that of the second semiconductor chip 22. In FIG. 3, a second bias power input terminal 32 which is connected to the second bias power supplying terminal 29 corresponds to the first bias
10 power input terminal 15. A second current input terminal 31 which is connected to the second current output terminal 28 corresponds to the first current input terminal 14.

In the first and second current drivers of embodiment 2, the gate bias of the current distribution MISFET is supplied from the first current driver to the second current driver through the first bias power supplying terminal 13 and the first bias power input
15 terminal 15. In addition, the above-described size ratios substantially satisfy $e/f=g/h=i/j$.

With the above structures, the electric current transmitted from the second semiconductor chip 22 to the third semiconductor chip 24 is generally equal to the electric current transmitted from the first semiconductor chip 20 to the second semiconductor chip 22. Thus, the first semiconductor chip 20 of embodiment 2 is used as a master chip,
20 and a plurality of semiconductor chips having the same structure as that of the second semiconductor chip 22 are cascade-connected and used as slave chips, whereby the screen size of a display panel is increased while a variation in the output currents among the semiconductor chips is suppressed.

Furthermore, according to the current driver of embodiment 2, the electric
25 current input to the third current input MISFET 16 provided at the side of the second

current supply section 17-1 is substantially equal to the electric current input to the fourth current input MISFET 25 provided at the side of the second current supply section 17-m. Thus, a variation among the output currents in the second semiconductor chip 22 is suppressed.

5 In a display device including semiconductor chips of the present invention, a portion between a bias power supplying terminal of a semiconductor chip and a bias power input terminal of the next semiconductor chip may be in a high impedance state, and thus, a capacitor may be provided in this portion. Providing this capacitor is preferable because it helps reduction of noise.

10 (Embodiment 3)

FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include current drivers according to embodiment 3 of the present invention. In FIG. 4, a first current driver is provided on a first semiconductor chip 20, and a second current driver is
15 provided on a second semiconductor chip 22.

The first and second current drivers of embodiment 3 are variations of the current drivers of embodiment 1. Hereinafter, differences in the first and second current drivers between embodiment 3 and embodiment 1 are described.

The first current driver of embodiment 3 includes, in addition to the
20 components of the first current driver of embodiment 1, a sixth current distribution MISFET (additional current distribution MISFET) 36 of p-channel type and a third current output terminal 37 which is connected to the drain of the sixth current distribution MISFET 36. The gate electrode of the sixth current distribution MISFET 36 is connected to the first current distribution MISFET 12. The sixth current distribution MISFET 36 and
25 the first MISFET 1 constitute a current mirror circuit. The sixth current distribution

MISFET 36 is provided in the vicinity of the third current distribution MISFET 6 and the first current distribution MISFET 12. Specifically, the allowable range of the distance from the sixth current distribution MISFET 36 to the third current distribution MISFET 6 and the first current distribution MISFET 12 is equal to or shorter than 200 μm .

5 Preferably, the distance is equal to or shorter than 100 μm .

The second current driver of embodiment 3 includes, in addition to the components of the second current driver of embodiment 1, a third current input terminal 38 which is connected to the third current output terminal 37 and a fourth current input MISFET 25 of n-channel type. The gate electrode and drain of the fourth current input MISFET 25 are connected to each other. The drain of the fourth current input MISFET 25 is connected to the third current input terminal 38. The gate electrode of the fourth current input MISFET 25 is connected to the second bias line 207. The fourth current input MISFET 25 and the third current input MISFET 16, interposing the second current supply sections 17-1, 17-2, ... and 17-m between them, constitute a current mirror circuit. The second current driver is designed such that the value of k/l , where k is the W/L ratio of the sixth current distribution MISFET 36 and l is the W/L ratio of the fourth current input MISFET 25, is equal to the ratio of e/f , where e is the W/L ratio of the first current distribution MISFET 12 and f is the W/L ratio of the third current input MISFET 16. Furthermore, the condition of $a/b=c/d=k/l$ is satisfied, where a is the W/L ratio of the second current distribution MISFET 2, b is the W/L ratio of the first current input MISFET 3, c is the W/L ratio of the third current distribution MISFET 6, and d is the W/L ratio of the second current input MISFET 7.

In the above structure, an electric current is transmitted from the sixth current distribution MISFET 36 provided on the first semiconductor chip 20 to the second semiconductor chip 22. A uniform electric current is input to the second current supply

sections 17 by the third current input MISFET 16 and the fourth current input MISFET 25 as compared with a case that the sixth current distribution MISFET 36 is provided on the second semiconductor chip 22. The electric currents input to the fourth current input MISFET 25, the first current input MISFET 3, and the second current input MISFET 7 are
5 more equal as compared with a conventional current driver. Thus, according to the current driver of embodiment 3, an error in the output currents between semiconductor chips is small as compared with the conventional current drivers.

In addition, equal currents are input to the third current input MISFET 16 and the sixth current distribution MISFET 36 provided at the sides of the second current
10 source MISFETs 201 (see FIG. 2), which constitute a current mirror circuit. Therefore, an error in the output currents from the second current supply sections 17 provided on the second semiconductor chip 22 is small.

In the example illustrated in FIG. 4, two semiconductor chips are provided side-by-side. However, according to the present invention, three or more semiconductor
15 chips may be provided in a line. In such a case, it is only necessary to provide current distribution MISFETs in the vicinity of the first current distribution MISFET 12 (200 μm or closer), the number of which is equal to the number of slave chips cascade-connected to a master chip. However, an area on a semiconductor chip in which the current distributor chips can be provided is limited. Therefore, the structure of embodiment 3 is not much
20 suitable for a display device which requires a large number of semiconductor chips. Thus, a current driver of embodiment 3 is preferably used in a device having a small panel, such as cellular mobile phones, PDAs, and the like.

(Embodiment 4)

25 FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include

current drivers according to embodiment 4 of the present invention. The current driver of embodiment 4 includes, in addition to the components of the current driver of embodiment 1, means for stabilizing electric currents which are to be supplied to corresponding current input MISFETs. In the first current driver and the second current driver of embodiment 4, which are provided on the first semiconductor chip 40 and the second semiconductor chip 42, respectively, like elements are denoted by like reference numerals used in FIG. 2 of embodiment 1.

The first current driver of embodiment 4 includes, in addition to the components of the first current driver of embodiment 1, a first cascode MISFET 43 of p-channel type which is provided between the first MISFET 1 and the first current source 4, a second cascode MISFET 45 of p-channel type which is provided between the second current distribution MISFET 2 and the first current input MISFET 3, a third cascode MISFET 47 of p-channel type which is provided between the third current distribution MISFET 6 and the second current input MISFET 7, a fourth cascode MISFET 49 which is provided between the first current distribution MISFET 12 and the first current output terminal 9, and a first gate bias line 44. The source of the first cascode MISFET 43 is connected to the gate electrode of the first MISFET 1. One end of the first gate bias line 44 is connected to a first constant-voltage power supply 41. The first gate bias line 44 is also commonly connected to the gate electrodes of the first cascode MISFET 43, the second cascode MISFET 45, the third cascode MISFET 47 and the fourth cascode MISFET 49. The output voltage of the first constant-voltage power supply 41 is, for example, 4 V. The supply voltage of the first current driver is, for example, 5 V. The size of each cascode MISFET can be smaller than the size of each current distribution MISFET.

As described above, in the first current driver of embodiment 4, MISFETs are provided so as to be cascode-connected to the drain side of the current distribution

MISFETs which constitute a current mirror circuit, whereby a variation among the drain voltages of the current distribution MISFETs is suppressed, and the constant-current characteristic is improved. In a display device using a current driver of embodiment 4, the value of the electric current flowing through the first current source 4 is sometimes
5 changed according to the display brightness. Using the current driver of embodiment 4 makes it more sure that a predetermined electric current flows through the respective current input MISFETs even when the value of the electric current flowing through the first current source 4 is changed. Thus, it is possible to provide a display device with improved display quality by using a current driver of embodiment 4.

10 The above-described cascode MISFETs produce the equivalent effects even when provided in any of embodiments 1-3. It should be noted that, in such a case, the operation range of the MISFETs is narrower, and therefore, it is necessary to consider a balance between improvement of display quality and enhancement of design flexibility.

15 (Embodiment 5)

FIG. 6 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include current drivers according to embodiment 5 of the present invention. The current driver of embodiment 5 is different from the current driver of embodiment 4 in that fifth cascode MISFETs 55-1, 55-2, ... and 55-m of n-channel type are respectively connected to the
20 drains of first current source MISFETs 200-1, 200-2, ... and 200-m included in first current supply sections 8-1, 8-2, ... and 8-m. Further, a sixth cascode MISFET 53 and a seventh cascode MISFET 57 are connected to the drain of the first current input MISFET 3 and the drain of the second current input MISFET 7, respectively. The gate electrodes of the fifth cascode MISFETs 55-1, 55-2, ... and 55-m, the sixth cascode MISFET 53, and the seventh
25 cascode MISFET 57 are commonly connected to a second gate bias line 211. One end of

the second gate bias line 211 is connected to a second constant-voltage power supply 51 whose output voltage is about 1 V.

The second current driver of embodiment 5 includes, in addition to the components of the second current driver of embodiment 4, an eighth cascode MISFET 60 which is provided between the first current input terminal 14 and the third current input MISFET 16, and ninth cascode MISFETs 65-1, 65-2, ... and 65-m which are respectively connected to the drains of the second current source MISFETs 201-1, 201-2, ... and 201-m. The gate electrode of the eighth cascode MISFET 60 and the gate electrodes of the ninth cascode MISFETs 65-1, 65-2, ... and 65-m are commonly connected to a third gate bias line 213. One end of the third gate bias line 213 is also connected to a constant-voltage power supply of about 1 V.

With the above structure, a variation among the drain voltages of the first current source MISFETs 200 and a variation among the drain voltages of the second current source MISFETs 201 are suppressed. Thus, the output currents from the first current supply sections 8 and the second current supply sections 17 are stable even when the display brightness in the display panel is changed, for example.

It should be noted that, although cascode MISFETs are connected to the current distribution MISFETs in the example of FIG. 6, the cascode MISFETs may be omitted.

20

(Embodiment 6)

FIG. 7 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include current drivers according to embodiment 6 of the present invention. Among the semiconductor chips shown in FIG. 7, a first semiconductor chip 80 is the same as the first semiconductor chip 20 of embodiment 1 (see FIG. 1), and therefore, the description below

25

is mainly directed to a second semiconductor chip 82.

In FIG. 7, a first current driver is provided on the first semiconductor chip 80. A second current driver is provided on the second semiconductor chip 82. A third current driver is provided on the third semiconductor chip 84.

5 The second current driver of embodiment 6 includes, as does the second current driver of embodiment 1, a first current input terminal 14 connected to the first current output terminal 9, a third current input MISFET 16 of n-channel type, and second current supply sections 17 which include second current source MISFETs 201. The drain and gate electrode of the third current input MISFET 16 are commonly connected to a first
10 current input terminal 14 and a second bias line 207. The source of the third current input MISFET 16 is grounded. The gate electrodes of the second current source MISFETs 201 are commonly connected to the second bias line 207.

 The second current driver of embodiment 6 includes, in addition to the above components, a first current output MISFET 83 of n-channel type, a first current-
15 voltage converter 81 which is connected to the drain of the first current output MISFET 83, seventh and eighth current distribution MISFETs 85 and 86 of p-channel type, a sixth current input MISFET 87, and a fourth current output terminal 90 which is connected to the drain of the eighth current distribution MISFET 86. The first current output MISFET 83, the third current input MISFET 16, the second current source MISFETs 201
20 (see FIG. 2) and the sixth current input MISFET 87 constitute a current mirror circuit. The gate electrodes of the seventh and eighth current distribution MISFETs 85 and 86 are connected to the first current-voltage converter 81. The drain and gate electrode of the sixth current input MISFET 87 are connected to each other. The sixth current input MISFET 87 and the third current input MISFET 16, interposing the second current supply
25 sections 17 between them, constitute a current mirror circuit. The drain of the sixth current

input MISFET 87 is connected to the seventh current distribution MISFET 85. A voltage obtained by converting an electric current flowing between the first current-voltage converter 81 and the first current output MISFET 83 is supplied from the first current-voltage converter 81 to the gate electrodes of the seventh and eighth current distribution MISFETs 85 and 86.

The ratio e/f , where e is the W/L ratio of the first current distribution MISFET 12 and f is the W/L ratio of the third current input MISFET 16, is equal to the ratio c/d , where c is the W/L ratio of the third current distribution MISFET 6 and d is the W/L ratio of the second current input MISFET 7. Further, the ratio between the W/L ratio of the seventh current distribution MISFET 85 and the W/L ratio of the sixth current input MISFET 87 and the ratio between the W/L ratio of the eighth current distribution MISFET 86 and a seventh current input MISFET 95 are equal to the values of e/f and c/f , respectively.

The second current driver of embodiment 6 is different from that of embodiment 1 in that an electric current input from the first semiconductor chip 80 is distributed to the sixth current input MISFET 87, which is provided in the vicinity of the second current supply section 17-m, through the first current output MISFET 83, the first current-voltage converter 81, and the seventh current distribution MISFET 85. With such a structure, substantially equal electric currents are input at the ends of the second bias line 207. Thus, the output currents from the second current supply sections 17 are uniform as compared with the second current driver of embodiment 1.

In the second electric current of embodiment 6, the capacitance of a line which connects the gate electrodes of the current distribution MISFETs is small as compared with the second current driver of embodiment 2. Thus, noise is unlikely to occur.

In the second current driver of embodiment 6, the number of terminals is smaller than that in the second current driver of embodiment 2. Thus, the second current driver of embodiment 6 is readily mounted.

In addition to the above advantages, in a display device including the first semiconductor chip **80** and the second semiconductor chip **82**, an error in the output current which occurs at a connecting portion between the first semiconductor chip **80** and the second semiconductor chip **82** is small as compared with a conventional display device. Thus, more uniform display of images is realized.

In the first current driver of embodiment 1, resistors having the same resistance value may be provided on the first bias line **205** between the gate electrode of the first current input MISFET **3** and the first current source MISFET **200-1**, between the gate electrode of neighboring first current source MISFETs **200**, and between the gate electrodes of the first current source MISFET **200-m** and the second current input MISFET **7**. In this case, it is preferable that resistors are also provided on the second bias line **207** in the same fashion.

---- Specific example of the first current-voltage converter ---

FIG. **8** is a circuit diagram showing a specific example of the first current-voltage converter in the semiconductor chip of embodiment 6 shown in FIG. **7**.

Referring to FIG. **8**, an example of the first current-voltage converter **81** is a p-channel type MISFET. The drain of the p-channel type MISFET is connected to the first current output MISFET **83**. The gate electrode of the p-channel type MISFET is connected to the gate electrodes of the seventh and eighth current distribution MISFETs **85** and **86**. The gate electrode and drain of the p-channel type MISFET are connected to each other. The p-channel type MISFET and the seventh and eighth current distribution MISFETs **85**

and 86 constitute a current mirror circuit. Thus, an electric current input from the first semiconductor chip 80 is distributed to the eighth current distribution MISFET 86 and a semiconductor chip of the next stage (third semiconductor chip 84).

Alternatively, a resistor connected to the supply voltage may be used as the
5 first current-voltage converter 81. For example, a first resistor, one end of which is connected to the supply voltage, and a second resistor which intervenes between the first resistor and the first current output MISFET 83 are provided. The gate bias lines of the seventh and eighth current distribution MISFETs 85 and 86 are connected between the first resistor and the second resistor. With this structure, an input current is converted to a
10 voltage.

In the second current driver of embodiment 6, the ratio between the W/L ratio of the eighth current distribution MISFET 86 and the W/L ratio of the third current input MISFET 16 is preferably equal to the ratio between the W/L ratio of the seventh current distribution MISFET 85 and the W/L ratio of the sixth current input MISFET 87.
15 With this arrangement, in the case where a large number of second semiconductor chips 82 are cascode-connected as slave chips, a variation in the output currents among the semiconductor chips is suppressed.

(Embodiment 7)

20 FIG. 9 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include current drivers according to embodiment 7 of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 9, according to embodiment 7, current sources are provided in a current-driven display device for allowing equivalent electric currents to flow through a first semiconductor chip 100 and a second semiconductor chip 102 which are adjacent to each other. Also herein, a first
25 current driver is integrated on the first semiconductor chip 100, and a second current driver

is integrated on the second semiconductor chip 102. Hereinafter, the descriptions of components which are the same as those of embodiment 1 are omitted.

In embodiment 7, as shown in FIG. 9, the first current driver includes a second current-voltage converter (second IV converter) 103, which is connected to the gate electrode of the third current distribution MISFET 6 and to reference power supply V_{ref} provided outside the chip 100, and a fourth current output terminal 105 which is connected to the second current-voltage converter 103. The second current-voltage converter 103 converts an input current to a voltage and applies the voltage to the gate electrode of the third current distribution MISFET 6. The second current-voltage converter 103 is connected to the source of the third current distribution MISFET 6. It should be noted that, although not shown, the second current-voltage converter 103 is also connected to the gate electrodes and sources of current distribution MISFETs.

The second current driver of embodiment 7 includes a fourth current input terminal 107 which is connected to the fourth current output terminal 105, a third current-voltage converter 109 which is connected in series to the second current-voltage converter 103 and reference power supply V_{ref} through the fourth current input terminal 107, a ninth current distribution MISFET 104, and a third current input MISFET 16 of n-channel type which is connected to the drain of the ninth current distribution MISFET 104. A voltage obtained by conversion in the third current-voltage converter 109 is applied to the gate electrode of the ninth current distribution MISFET 104. The source of the ninth current distribution MISFET 104 is connected to the third current-voltage converter 109. The third current-voltage converter 109 is connected to a first load circuit 108 which is provided outside the chip 102. It should be noted that, although not shown, the third current-voltage converter 109 is also connected to the gate electrodes and sources of current distribution MISFETs.

In a display device including the current drivers of embodiment 7, the second current-voltage converter 103, the third current-voltage converter 109 and the first load circuit 108 are connected in series, such that substantially equal currents flow through the second current-voltage converter 103 and the third current-voltage converter 109.

5 Thus, the output currents from current supply sections which exist in the vicinity of a connecting portion between the first semiconductor chip 100 and the second semiconductor chip 102 are equal.

In the case that it is desired that the electric current input to the second current input MISFET 7 and the electric current input to the third current input MISFET 16
10 are equal to each other, it is preferable that both the distance between the second current-voltage converter 103 and the third current distribution MISFET 6 and the distance between the third current-voltage converter 109 and the ninth current distribution MISFET 104 are short. These distances vary according to the semiconductor chip design but only need to be equal to or shorter than 200 μm .

15 It is preferable that the value of the electric current flowing from the fourth current output terminal 105 to the fourth current input terminal 107 is much smaller than the value of the electric current flowing through the gate electrode and source of the third current distribution MISFET 6 or the value of an electric current flowing through the gate electrode and source of the ninth current distribution MISFET 104 because, in such a case,
20 equal electric currents flow at the ends of the two chips.

A specific example of the second current-voltage converter 103 and the third current-voltage converter 109 is a p-channel type MISFET whose gate electrode and drain are connected to each other, as in the specific example of FIG. 8. Alternatively, a resistor, a buffer, or the like, may be used as the current-voltage converter. When a resistor
25 is used, the electric current which flows from the fourth current output terminal 105 to the

fourth current input terminal **107** needs to be especially very small.

In embodiment 7, reference power supply V_{ref} is connected to the second current-voltage converter **103**, and the first load circuit **108** is connected to the fourth current input terminal **107**. However, reference power supply V_{ref} may be connected to
5 the fourth current input terminal **107**, and the first load circuit **108** may be connected to the second current-voltage converter **103**.

(Embodiment 8)

FIG. **10** is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include
10 current drivers according to embodiment 8 of the present invention. Hereinafter, only differences of the current drivers of embodiment 8 from the current drivers of embodiment 7 are described.

As shown in FIG. **10**, two current sources, each consisting of a current-voltage converter and a load circuit which are connected in series, are respectively
15 provided on a first semiconductor chip **110** and a second semiconductor chip **112** which are provided adjacent to each other. The description below starts with the structure of each semiconductor chip.

The first current driver provided on the first semiconductor chip **110** includes a fourth current-voltage converter (fourth IV converter) **111** which is connected to
20 the gate electrode and source of the third current distribution MISFET **6** and to the ground, a fifth current input terminal **116** connected to the fourth current-voltage converter **111**, a second load circuit **113** provided in the vicinity of the fourth current-voltage converter **111**, a fifth current output terminal **118** which is connected to the second load circuit **113**.

The second current driver provided on the second semiconductor chip **112**
25 includes a sixth current input terminal **120** which is connected to the fifth current output

terminal 118, a fifth current-voltage converter 117 which is connected to the sixth current input terminal 120 and the gate electrode and source of the ninth current distribution MISFET 104, a third load circuit 115 which is connected to second reference power supply Vref2, and a sixth current output terminal 122 which is connected to the third load circuit 115 and the fifth current input terminal 116. The third load circuit 115 is provided in the vicinity of the fifth current-voltage converter 117. The voltage supplied from first reference power supply Vref1 is equal to the voltage supplied from second reference power supply Vref2.

With the above structure, in a condition that the first current driver and the second current driver are connected to each other, equal electric currents flow with high accuracy through the fifth current-voltage converter 117 which is connected in series to the second load circuit 113 and the fourth current-voltage converter 111 which is connected in series to the third load circuit 115.

The load circuits and current-voltage converters may be formed by devices provided on the semiconductor chips, such as MISFETs, as will be described later. This is because electric currents flow from the second load circuit 113 provided on the first semiconductor chip 110 to the fifth current-voltage converter 117 provided on the second semiconductor chip 112 and from the third load circuit 115 provided on the second semiconductor chip 112 to the fourth current-voltage converter 111 provided on the first semiconductor chip 110, and therefore, variations in the characteristics among chips are reduced.

Thus, in a display device having a structure of the first semiconductor chip 110 and the second semiconductor chip 112 of embodiment 8, the magnitudes of the electric currents for driving a panel are precisely equal at a connecting portion between adjoining chips, and accordingly, display unevenness is unlikely to be observed by an eye.

Both the distance between the fourth current-voltage converter 111 and the second load circuit 113 and the distance between the third load circuit 115 and the fifth current-voltage converter 117 are preferably equal to or shorter than 200 μm and are more preferably equal to or shorter than 100 μm .

5 By using the above-described semiconductor chips which includes the load circuits and current-voltage converters at the longitudinal ends, a large screen panel can be driven with three or more cascade-connected semiconductor chips.

---- Specific example of current-voltage converter and load circuit ----

10 FIGS. 11 and 12 illustrate specific examples of a current-voltage converter and a load circuit in the current drivers of embodiment 8 shown in FIG. 10.

In the example illustrated in FIG. 11, a current-voltage converter is a MISFET whose drain and gate electrode are connected to each other, and a load circuit is a resistor made of polysilicon, or the like. In this case, as a matter of course, the fourth
15 current-voltage converter 111 and the fifth current-voltage converter 117 need to be designed so as to have the same size and electrical characteristics. Further, the second load circuit 113 and the third load circuit 115 also need to have suitable characteristics, such as a suitable resistance value, and the like.

In the example illustrated in FIG. 12, both current-voltage converters and
20 load circuits are formed by MISFETs whose drain and gate are connected to each other. In this case, the load circuits and current-voltage converters can be formed at the step of forming the other MISFETs, and therefore, the production thereof is easy as compared with a case that the load circuits are formed by resistors.

(Embodiment 9)

FIG. 13 is a circuit diagram showing semiconductor chips which include current drivers according to embodiment 9 of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 13, the first and second current drivers of embodiment 9
5 include the same current-voltage converters and load circuits as those of the first and second current drivers shown in FIG. 12. In the current drivers of embodiment 9, an electric current to be transmitted to a current source MISFET which constitute a current mirror in a current supply section is input only from one current input MISFET.

Even with such a structure, the output currents in the vicinity of a
10 connecting portion of adjoining semiconductor chips are uniform.

It should be noted that the current-voltage converters and load circuits may be resistors or buffers.